The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. III.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1791. [4d. ſingle.] [No. 112.]

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,
A VARIETY OF
Wet & Dry Goods.

JAMES WILSON, V. M.
Alexandria, September 15, 1791.

N. B. The Vendue Store will be kept conſtantly open, and well attended, for the reception of all kinds of Goods, and Commiſſion Buſineſs. J. W.

French Education.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of acquainting the Public that he has removed into Mr. *Robert Lyle's* houſe, on Fairfax-Street, where he continues to teach the *French*, *Latin*, and *Engliſh Languages*; to which he purpoſes making the following addition—viz. *Writing*, *Arithmetic* and *Compoſition*.—The firſt *Principles of Hiſtory*, *Lectures on Natural Hiſtory* and *Rhetoric*, as they are taught in the Univerſity of Paris, ſhall alſo claim his attention.

In order that the Parents who honour him with the tuition of their children may have full ſatisfaction with reſpect to their progreſs, every firſt Saturday of the month will be devoted to a Public Examination, where every Amateur of Literature is deſired to aſſiſt.

The French School will be kept in the morning from 5 o'clock to 7; at night from 6 to half paſt 9; the other branches of education will be taught during the remainder of the day: By theſe means it will be eaſy to perceive that the ſcholars may get as many leſſons in ſix months as they would do in two years in the common way; therefore M. DONNANT takes upon himſelf to enable any perſon to underſtand, ſpeak and write French in ſix months, in a degree of perfection ſufficient to trade with the natives in their own language.

His terms are as follows:

French Language	6	Dollars per Quarter.
Latin	6	Do.
Engliſh	2	Do.

Any perſon deſiring to have further information, will pleaſe to apply to him.

FRANCOIS DONNANT.
Alexandria, Sept. 1, 1791. 111—3w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday night the 14th inſtant, *a white ſervant Boy*, named DANIEL SHIP, who is commonly called and known by the name of SHIP, but it is probable he will change it to Daniel, or ſome other name for fear of deteſtion; he is about 20 years of age, a little more than 5 feet high, ſquints, has a dent in one of his cheeks, and is remarkably homely; his hair is of a flaxen colour, and curls in his neck, he is very ſubject to ſore legs, which were very much ſcarred, his right ancle had ſeveral pimples on it when he went away: He was brought up to the joiner's buſineſs, and will probably endeavour to hire himſelf to ſome workman: He took with him a new ſhort blue plains coat, with inſide pockets, and yellow metal buttons, an old green cloth coat, with ſcolloped pockets and yellow metal buttons, a light drab coat, a white Virginia cloth waiſtcoat, two pair of corduroy breeches, one white and the other brown, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes and black buckles, and a new faſhionable felt hat, with a pale green lining; he was born at Marmion in King-George County, and as his relations are there, it is probable he may be lurking thereabouts: He travelled up the ſtage road towards Fredericksburg. Whoever will take up the ſaid Runaway and bring him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive *Ten Dollars* reward, if taken out of Caroline County, and if in the County, *Six Dollars*.

WILLIAM BEVERLY FITZHUGH.
Caroline County, Auguſt 19, 1791.
110—3w.

JUST ARRIVED, and for SALE, by
Jonah Thompſon,
SUGARS of the firſt quality, in Hogſheads & Barrels,
High-proof Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada and Barbadoes Rum,
New-England do.
Molaſſes and Sole-Leather,
Hyſon and Bohea Tea,
A few bags of Pimento,
Cotton and Wool Cards by the box or dozen,
With a general aſſortment of Dry Goods.
Alexandria, Aug. 16, 1791. 108—t. f.

Martinſburg Races.

THE RACES at MARTINSBURG will commence on TUESDAY, the 4th of OCTOBER next, on which day will be run for, over a fine courſe, near the town, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF FORTY GUINEAS, free only for Members of the Club. Heats 4 miles each: Aged horſes carrying 126, ſix years old 119, five years old 108, four years old 98, and three years old a feather.

No horſe will be permitted to ſtart unleſs the rider be dreſſed in a ſilk jacket, half boots, and jockey-cap.

A meeting of the Members is deſired the day preceding the races, at the houſe of JAMES GRAHAM.

MICHAEL M'KEWN, Secy.
Auguſt 26, 1791.

On Wedneſday, the day following, will be run for, over the ſame ground, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, Maryland currency, three mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, paying one ſhilling in the pound, entrance, and carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the JOCKEY CLUB.

And on Thurſday following, will be run for, over the ſame ground, a PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS of the above currency, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, except the horſes winning the two preceding days—two mile heats—paying entrance and carrying weight as above.

The horſes to be entered with WILLIAM SKINNER and ROBERT M'KNIGHT, on the day preceding each race, or double entrance will be demanded.

On Friday the day following, will be run for, over the ſame ground, a handſome Sweepſtakes, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, except ſuch as have won ſome one of the purſes—one mile heats—with a catch upon each.

WILLIAM SKINNER,
ROBERT M'KNIGHT,
DAVID WOLGAMOTT.

HAVING been informed that goods have been taken up at different Stores by my Daughter, *Betty Summers*, and charged to me, contrary to my knowledge and conſent; and my Wife, *Suſannah Summers*, having left my houſe this day, and believing her deſign is to injure me as much as ſhe can, I hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting the ſaid *Suſannah Summers* on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting after this date; and, to prevent the inconvenience or evil that may be cauſed by officious recommenders, I caution all perſons not to deliver goods on my account, to any perſon of whatever name or deſcription, for I am determined to pay for none but what I perſonally apply for, or where there is an order in the hand-writing of

GEORGE SUMMERS, *of Loudoun County.*
Auguſt 31, 1791. 111—3w.

PARIS, July 3.

THE preparations for the ceremony attendant on the tranſlation of the Corpſe of Voltaire to Paris, having been delayed and impeded by the King's flight, the proceſſion will not take place to morrow, as was formerly decreed by the Municipality. On the 10th or 12th of this month, however, the aſhes of that great man will receive that tribute of reſpect which they are ſo juſtly entitled to, by a people emancipated from ſlavery by their philoſophers, and taught by them the value of thoſe privileges which they at preſent enjoy.

At Stratſburg the people have burnt in effigy Meſſrs. Bouille, Klingly, and Heymann. On each of their breaſts was this label: "A traitor to the nation!" Before burning them, they were carried through the ſtreets on the hangman's carts.

All Paris has been alarmed by the arrival of an expreſs from the directory of the department of the Loire, containing an account of an Engliſh armament of five ſhips of the line, and twenty-ſix ſmaller veſſels, which appeared on the 28th of laſt month on their coaſt.

The national guards of the country and adjoining towns, had been inſtantly called forth, the municipal and the military officers had conſulted together, and upwards of 100,000 men were aſſembled when the courier came away.

A letter, however, received ſoon after from Nantz, and read immediately by the preſident, relieved the minds of the aſſembly and the public at large, as it appeared that this pretended deſcent from England, was nothing more than a rumour occaſioned by the flight of two or three hundred ariſtocrats, and the formidable fleet, a few light veſſels hired by them, on purpoſe to effect their eſcape.

It is reported that Gen. Lucker commands at Mentz in place of M. de Bouille.

On Sunday laſt all the miniſters waited on the King, and were half an hour with him in his apartment.

It is ſaid, that a courier who was deſpatched to M. de Choiſeul-Gouffier, our Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, to offer him the office of Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, is ſoon expected back with the anſwer of that Miniſter. This circumſtance induces many to think, that M. Montmorin has thoughts of retiring.

A letter of the 30th June, from Seden, written by M. Jourdain, an officer of the national guards, contains a very ſerious charge againſt the regiment of Royal Allemand.

"The fact is," ſays he, "this regiment was ſeduced; and after having promiſed to protect the King in his journey, there were diſtributed to each ſquadron 25 louis; but as the firſt ſquadron was to ſurround the King's carriage, it received 50 louis—the jealouſy of the other ſquadrons occaſioned murmurs—Time was neceſſary for M. de Bouille to calm this diſſenſion; which circumſtance retarded his progreſs, and ſaved France. This is the truth—you may depend upon it—I was an eye witneſs to moſt of the facts."

At Bourdeaux, on the 28th ult. a very remarkable proceſſion took place. More than 4000 citizens' wives aſſembled in the Champ-de-Mars, with the national cockade on their breaſts. After having ſworn, in preſence of the adminiſtrative bodies, to bring up their children in the principles of the new conſtitution, they preſented a bouquet to the conſtitutional biſhop. Diviſions of the national guards were drawn up in form of a battalion, with the ladies in the centre, and a croud of ſpectators filled up the train. This ſpectacle warmed every heart with the *amor patriæ*.

The following is the copy of a letter from M. d'Orleans to the printer of one of our newſpapers, after the flight of the King was known.

"SIR,

"Having read in your Journal your opinion on the meaſures to be taken on the return of the King, and all that your juſtice and impartiality have dictated reſpecting me, I ought to repeat to you, what I have publicly declared ſince the 21ſt and 22d of this month to ſeveral members of the National Aſſembly, that I am ready to ſerve my country, by land or by ſea, in a diplomatic capacity—in ſhort, in any poſt which requires but a zeal and an unbounded devotion to the public good; but that if a regency be the queſtion, I renounce from this moment forever, all rights which the conſtitution gives me to be elected to that office. I do aſſure you, that having made ſo many ſacrifices to the intereſts of the people, and the cauſe of liberty, I have not freedom in my own mind to depart from the rank of a ſimple citizen, which I have adopted, but with a firm determination to remain forever in it—in conſequence, ambition would in me be inexcuſable. It is not for the purpoſe of ſilencing my detractors, that I make this declaration. I know too well, that my zeal for the national liberty, and for *equality*, which is it's baſis, will ever heighten their hatred againſt me. I diſdain their calumnies—my conduct will ever prove the malignity and the abſurdity of them; but on this occaſion I ought to declare my ſentiments and my irrevocable reſolutions, that the public opinion may not reſt upon a falſe baſis, in its reaſonings upon the new meaſures which it might be neceſſary to adopt.

(Signed) "L. P. D'ORLEANS."

July 4. When the Miniſters waited upon the King, on the 28th of June, after having feelingly repreſented to him the ſuſpicions to which his flight had ſubjected them, and the dangers to which they had in conſequence been expoſed, they informed him, that it would henceforward be impoſſible for them to have any intercourſe with him, without being accompanied by a Commiſſioner.

Five Members of the Section Mauconſeil have already ſubſcribed 500 louis, as rewards for whoever ſhall bring the head of Bouille, or of that General who ſhall command the troops deſtined to invade our frontiers. There are other ſubſcriptions of the ſame kind on foot.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

July 2. The preſident read a letter ſigned "*A Lady twenty years old.*" This contained 500 livres, deſtined as a recompence to one of the ſoldiers of Varennes, who ſhould appear to them to have evinced moſt courage and conduct in ſeizing and detaining the King and royal family.

Eight hundred ſtudents of the univerſity of Paris, with their preceptors at their head, took the oath with enthuſiaſm and were complimented by the preſident. The acclamations were momentarily increaſed, and this band of ſcholars ſpeedily augmented by upwards of 4000, all conſentaneouſly impreſſed with the great cauſe of liberty.

M. de la Fayette's Addreſs.

The preſident announced, that the commandant-general had a wiſh to communicate ſome matter to the aſſembly.

M. la Fayette—"I have received from Luxembourg, under cover, from M. de Bouille, two printed copies of his letter to the National Aſſembly. If the projects he therein announces ſhould be realized, it will aſſuredly better become me to combat himſelf than to reply to his perſonalities. It is not therefore for the ſake of Bouille, who calumniates my conduct, nor for your ſake, Sirs, who honour me by your confidence, but for the ſake of ſuch as his aſſertions may deceive, that I am eager to diſprove his ſlanders. He denounces me herein an enemy to the form of government you have eſtabliſhed: Meſſieurs, I do not renew the oath I have taken, but I am ready to ſhed my blood to maintain it."

The delivery of theſe ſentiments was attended by much applauſe.

LONDON, July 5.

It evidently appears that Louis 16th intended to eſcape to Mentz, the capital of the elector of that name, where the chiefs of the counter-revolution now are. It is certain that he never meant to go to Bruſſels, and the report of the government meſſenger of his having paſſed Douay, is wholly unfounded. The king was to have met the prince de Conde, the count d'Artois, and M. de Calonne at Mentz, where the two former arrived the 19th inſtant, accompained by the dukes of Bourbon and Engien, and were received under the diſcharge of a ſalute of artillery, and on the parade by a company of grenadiers.

The Elector, accompanied by all the French general officers at that place, received their highneſſes with great pomp; the palace was very ſuperbly illuminated, and there was a grand ſupper in the evening. The count d'Artois reſides at the Electoral palace: The prince de Conde and his ſons at an Hotel, where he is attended by a royal guard.

In conſequence of a decree paſſed ſoon after the opening of the National Aſſembly on the morning of the 21ſt of June, Mr. de Rochambeau appeared at the bar. This venerable ſoldier obſerved to the aſſembly, that the decree which ordered him to head the troops, and ſecure the frontiers, impoſed on him a reſponſibility, which, perhaps, exceeded his phyſical and moral powers, as he was then at the age of ſeventy years; but that he would nevertheleſs ſet no bounds to his zeal, and that the aſſembly and the nation whom they repreſented, might depend on his fidelity.

Mr. de Rochambeau was accomanied by a number of general officers, who, as well as he, all bound themſelves by oath to defend the conſtitution.

The laſt advices from China acquaint us, that the Emperor of that kingdom had declared war againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and had forbidden the importation of Ruſſian furs into the dominions of China.

The National Aſſembly, it is ſaid, have determined—"That the King, by paſſing beyond the diſtance of twenty leagues from Paris, without the conſent of the National Aſſembly, had, according to a conſtitutional decree ſanctioned by himſelf, committed a formal abdication of the Throne; that he was declared to be depoſed; that the Dauphin was entitled to the Crown, and ſhould govern under a commiſſion of Regency, the members of which would be appointed as ſoon as poſſible; and that his education ſhould be ſuperintended by three Commiſſioners, and by viſitors choſen by the National Aſſembly."

The Dauphin is now in his ſeventh year, having been born March 27, 1785.

The Duke de Choiſeul and Count Damas, who facilitated the flight of the Royal Family, are arreſted, and now in priſon at Verdun.

Colonel Froſen is arreſted on a charge of having procured the carriages and horſes that conveyed the Royal Family out of the capital. M. Thierry, the King's valet-de-chamber, has diſappeared.

The King's departure from Paris was to have taken place five days before it actually did, and was delayed by his reluctance. He was not prevailed upon to move at laſt but with much difficulty.

On the road he inſiſted on ſtopping four hours at one place for refreſhment, to which the failure of the whole plan is attributed.

It was the current report, that the King aſked La Fayette, "Are the National Aſſembly and the people diſpoſed to *put us to death?*" To which the Commander anſwered, "Sir, the National Aſſembly, and the citizens, who tenderly loved you, commiſerate the ſituation in which you have plunged yourſelf; but as to the Queen, I am ſilent."

July 10. The laſt anſwer received from Peterſburg, we are aſſured, is by no means deciſive. Another is, therefore, ſhortly expected. By aſſuming time thus for deliberation, the horrors of a war may at laſt be kept off; or ſhould it in the end be inevitable, the very ſpeedy meaſures taken by miniſtry to acquaint the ſeveral powers in alliance with us of the contents of their deſpatches, by ordering the

messengers to take their courts in their way as they pass, will enable all to act on the shortest notice, and so give the most effectual blow to the enemy, that could be devised.

Having some particular reasons not to doubt the authenticity of the letter from whence the materials for the present paragraphs are taken, we venture to observe, that it is a fact, which may be relied upon, that the Compte de Merci publicly declared at Liege, that "the emperor would never give the least assistance to the king and queen so long as they remained at Paris, or even in France." Doubtless, all the other sovereigns will regulate their conduct by that of Leopold, who certainly can have no desire to prosecute a war against the whole nation. Fifteen thousand, or, at the most, twenty thousand men, whom he might be able to draw off from the low countries, for the purpose of supporting his brother-in-law, granting (what is now become more improbable than ever) that the latter could be found beyond the frontiers, and, at the head of his army, would prove, at the present period, no more than a single drop of water; not to mention that the least diminution of the imperial troops might leave an opening for an insurrection in Brabant.

By private letters from India, it is confidently said, that Tippoo Sultan has made overtures of peace, which have been rejected by Lord Cornwallis. His Lordship was advancing at the head of a numerous and well appointed army, with an intention of penetrating to Serigapatam; and the overtures of Tippoo were not such as our prospects of success entitled us to expect.

A French regiment have lately arrived at Brest, from their country cantonments. The commandant of the town had them convened, for the purpose of reading to them the necessary instructions, and began, as usual, "Par le Roi," almost the whole corps cried out, "Par le Loi." The commandant, astonished at this flagrant refusal of discipline, paused for some time, and began again, "Par le Roi:" upon which they more vociferously called out, "A la Lanterne!" This was speaking plainly, and the commandant was obliged to read in their manner.

JULY 12—16.

We have by this day's mail, received information, that on the Austrians appearing inclined to oppose the passage of the Turks—which had it taken place, would have delivered the Russians in Walachia to their enemies, the Turks attacked their advanced posts on the 10th of June.

The Austrians at first suffered considerably, and lost about 240 men, 63 of whom were Hussars, but having received a reinforcement, they afterwards repulsed the Turks, who lost about 600 men.

It was yesterday confidently asserted, that good news had arrived via France, from India. The report was, that the Aiguillon packet brought advices from Madras, that Tippoo had given way where it was expected he would have made the most formidable stand. This news gaining general credit, raised the price of India stock.

It is now said to be certain, that no fleet will sail from hence to the Baltic this season.

Speculations of the French constitutional Politicians.

If the grand quarrel between the Turks and the Russians be not suddenly terminated by a peace, which is now very improbable, it is very likely soon to set Europe in a blaze, and arm Austria, Russia, and Sweden, against Prussia, England, and Holland. In the hypotheses of this war, the three last powers have an interest in fomenting internal troubles in France, in order that, being occupied with her own affairs, she may not interfere with their designs either by fortifying the party of the two Imperial courts by virtue of the ancient alliances which still unite them to Austria, nor by seconding in Holland the republican party, who would be tempted to profit by the circumstance to throw off the Prussian yoke. The court of England may have the same views of particular interest in the civil discords of France, by hindering her to assist or save Turkey her ancient ally; for if France in the present critical situation of the Ottomans could offer them her assistance, they would be dispensed from paying England's alliance by the cession of Candia, Alexandria, and by a treaty of commerce, which will infallibly destroy that of France to the Levant.

Whatever be the event of these conjectures, we ought never to forget that the natural enemies of our liberty are all the princes, nobles, and higher clergy of the neighbouring states. These enemies, too cowardly no doubt to dare attack us as long as our Union constitutes our strength, maintain emissaries amongst us for the purpose of fomenting civil discords, and they wait but for the moment of their bursting forth to second the fury of our aristocrates, fall upon us and enslave us again under the yoke of our ancient tyrants, or else divide amongst them the fragments of the French empire. But such fatal discords can only arise out of the dilunion of the patriots; the monarchists and aristocrates are too weak to be dangerous, as long as they are watched by the united friends of the constitution and the rights of man.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

Extract of a letter from England.

"We are particularly pleased with the maple sugar, and pamphlet on the manufactory of it, and hope the cultivation of it will extend, and meet with all the success which it's importance makes us wish for. The East-India company have lately imported some sugar made in that country, which is of an equal, and some say, superior quality to that from the West-Indies. It sells a little higher than the other, but it is apprehended, if the trade in this article is pushed and encouraged, it will soon be brought down to a price lower than the West-India sugar, as it is the produce of freemen's labour, in a country where the soil is good, the inhabitants numerous, and labour cheap. From this circumstance, and the cultivation of maple sugar in America, a comfortable prospect opens, that the sugar of the West-Indies, whilst slavery continues, will soon be suspended, and the merchants who have been such strenuous supporters of the cruel slave trade, and blind to their true interests, made to feel the just effects of their inhuman conduct.

Sept. 7. By the several arrivals from Europe since our last, we have received European accounts to the 27th of July.—In addition to the paragraps selected for this day's Journal, we find that several alarms, of a hostile nature, &c. have kept the National Assembly of France in frequent agitation and constant debate. On the 3d of July it was reported at Paris, that 5 ships of the line, and 22 smaller vessels, had approached the coast of France in hostile array; this was barely credited, and afterwards proved an aristocratic *creature*.—On the same day well-attested accounts were received by the National Assembly, that the Spaniards had entered the south of France in a war-like attitude. It was a fact, that bodies of Spanish troops entered the kingdom of France in several directions, but that they retreated again precipitately. This manœuvre was truly alarming, but it was soon reported, from these quarters, that recent disputes respecting the exportation of some timber, had given rise to it! Some orders were, however, taken in the national councils on this singular business. Letters from M. Bouille are industriously circulated, with an intention, apparently, to destroy that confidence, which *the people* have unreservedly placed in M. la Fayette, and other leading characters in the revolution—but these may be denominated *Arnold* plots, and there is no doubt but the authors of this, in due time, will share the fate of *traitors*. It is said, that the people of Paris have destroyed all the statues, and effaced the names and effigies of the King and Queen, throughout that vast capital.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

Little Tennassee, June ', 1791.

SIR,

Since the departure of captain Swan from this, nothing of moment having occurred, I have not wrote to you of late.

Early in April last I received a letter from Gov. Blount, informing me of a certain Messrs. Cox, Gilbert and Strother, who were preparing to set out with a considerable party of armed men, from a place in his government, towards the tract of country said to be the purchase of the Tennassee company; and there to attempt to settle a number of adventurers who had engaged in that scheme; and that he urged to them the evil tendency of so daring a violation of the treaty of New-York; to which they replied, that they would effect their purposes or perish in the attempt. The governor advised the Cherokees of the same, and recommended to the Indians in general to remove the intruders wherever they should be found within the Indian limits, and I have sent out a force of my warriors on the same affair.

Capt. Swan, no doubt, has informed you of the intemperate conduct of the Georgians on the late treaty being published; and they continue much in the same temper. Regardless of the articles which give the power of regulating our own trade, and in contempt of Gov. Telfair's prohibitory proclamation, the frontier is infested with petty trading houses, which the Indians are enticed to visit, by giving them spirituous liquors, and when intoxicated, are stript of their hunts, and often personally abused. Such conduct is the source of eternal dispute, to the great vexation of official people on both sides.

An Indian of the Cowetas town has been killed, and a camp plundered of skins, honey &c.

No hasty revenge has been taken, owing to the care of the chiefs; satisfaction has been demanded, and, as usual, it will be refused.

At our general meeting in April last, the articles of treaty were explained to the nation; and with regard to the limits, it turned out as I told you at New-York. The Appalachy or South Fork will not be given up, as the source of that branch of the Oconee extends to the northward of the Cherokee country, and nearly approaches the pretended purchase of the Tennassee company.

They unanimously agree to cede from the mouth of the main branch of the Oconee, which is on the north side, from thence run a north east course across to the Tugaloo mountain, and down the river to the old line; the boundary begins far above the present highest settlement on the river, and its extent across to the mountain, nearly 300 miles, and its breadth varying from twenty five to seventy miles, as the river runs, and comprehends all the level country of those waters; the hilly and swampy grounds are preserved for hunting. The Georgians never pretended to ask more till the year 1789, and the nation desire me to say, that they trust to the justice and moderation of the federal government, that more will not be insisted on. They further observe, that it was usually stipulated on former cessions, for the lands to be settled by an honest people, who would prove peaceable and good neighbours; in compliance with which the British planted a Quaker colony on a former purchase; at present the lands have been sported away among the Georgians by horse-racing and card-matches, and of course it has become the refuge of cheats, robbers and vagabonds of all countries, who by a disorderly conduct keep both countries in a state of eternal warfare.

The Bearer, a Michael Jones, was, as he informs, one of a party of surveyors sent out to the western country on government service, and was taken by the Oquebas Indians, and delivered up to the Spaniards. Coming recommended to me from Pensacola, and going for Philadelphia, I have judged it a safe opportunity to send this by. With most respectful compliments to your family,

I am,
With sincere and great esteem,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
ALEX. M'GILLIVRAY,

Honorable Major Gen. Knox,
Secretary at War, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, September 15.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, September 11.

"This day, the Right Rev. Bishop MADISON, who has been for some time past visiting several parishes in this state, held a confirmation in this town, when great numbers of old and young people of both sexes, many of whom were very respectable, took that opportunity of making a public acknowledgment of their baptismal covenant. At the same time the Bishop conferred holy orders on Mr. OWEN FITZGERALD M'GRATH, Graduate of Trinity College Dublin, who is now employed as one of the teachers in St. John's College, Annapolis."

In a late advertisement for the sale by auction of a West-India estate, with it's fixtures and appendages, is an article literally thus: "A *fine young brood Negro Wench*, healthy and well made, and capable of any *burden*: Also a *young male Negro to match*. They are natives of the same coast, and have a strong attachment to each other, but will be sold separate if more agreeable to the purchaser."

From a late English Paper.

A Society of Gentlemen, of whom Mr. Thornton, Mr. Sharpe, and other friends to the abolition of the slave trade, are the principals, have undertaken an enterprize of singular benevolence. The disappointment in the loss of the question on the slave bill has excited them to pursue the same object by different, and, it is hoped, more successful means. They are about to form a settlement on the native coast of the Negroes in Africa, for the purpose of exhibiting the advantages of cultivating their own soil, instead of employing their lives in making each other slaves to foreigners. From what we can collect of the plan, it is proposed to invite, by the most kind and generous offers, the natives of the country to send their children to this new settlement, to be educated in religious principes, and to learn the different methods used in the planting of cotton, coffee, rice, and such vegetables as suit the soil and climate, and to initiate the rising generation to such habits of life as may give them some elevation in the scale of rational existence.

We remember that this idea, which is one of those extraordinary stretches of humanity that distinguish the present age, was started many years ago by the venerable Dean of Gloucester, as the only effectual means to be employed for the removal of that grievance, the slave trade.

The Royal Assent has been given to an act of Parliament for the support of this truly philanthropic project.

Notwithstanding the *love-letters* sent by the American Congress to the National Assembly, England seems to possess their best affections, by their constantly addressing their *commercial epistles* and ships to their ports.

Singularity in the will of Lady Dryden.

This venerable Lady, impressed, no doubt, by instances which have been recorded, of nature having been re-animated after the vital spark had evidently been totally extinguished, and even after bodies had been consigned to the grave, left a legacy of 50l. to a surgeon of Eydon, to divide the *aspera arteria*, or, in other words, to cut her throat, before the interment of her corpse; which operation, we understand, has been duly performed, agreeably to her Ladyship's desire.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Ship Eliza, Stone,	Teneriffe.
Schooner Farmer, Allen,	St. Thomas's.
Sloop Dolphin, Caharte,	Philadelphia.
—— Polly, Brown,	Rhode-Island.
—— Coventry, Pearce,	Ditto.
—— George, Moore,	Norfolk.

SAILED.

Sloop George, Moore,	Norfolk.
—— Polly, Brown,	Rhode-Island.

From a late Boston Paper.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

Just imported, from France,
And to be disposed of to the most fortunate Dippers,

A GREAT variety of *second-hand* TITLES, well calculated for *Gentlemen* who, having no claims to being WELL-BORN, wish to be of the WELL-CREATED, *viz.*

Two *Princes* of the *Blood-Royal*,
Nineteen of *Dukes*,
Twenty-seven of *Marquises*,
Thirty of *Earls*,
Forty of *Viscounts*,
Sixty of *Counts*,
Ninety of (commonly called) *Lords*,
Two hundred of *Knights-Baronets*,
Three hundred of *Baronets*,
Two thousand of *Chevaliers*,
Three thousand of *Sieurs*, &c. &c.

As they will be deposited in a large sack *indiscriminately*, little attention has been paid to their *order*, in the above arrangement.

Gentlemen who incline to dip for any of either of the above Titles, must deposit in the hands of the Agent, on Stock Exchange, at Change hours, two BANK SCRIPTS, which will intitle the person so depositing them to *One Dip*—and the Title which he shall draw from the bag, shall be his true and lawful property; and shall descend to the eldest male issue of his body, *lawfully begotten*.

It is needless to say much in favour of these articles. They for ages, were held in great estimation in the kingdom of our gallant allies; and being a novelty in this country, it cannot be doubted, from the numerous Candidates *lately* created, *that their sale will be rapid, notwithstanding they are but* second-hand, *and in contempt of crazy Mr. Burke's assertion that we have no* stuff *in America to make Nobility of.*

STARS, Ribbons, and the usual *et cetera*, *given in* gratis—as will be the title of *Cardinal, Bishop*, or *Abbe, to those who dip more than twice.* U. S. 1791.

From a London Paper of June 2.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.

About a fortnight ago, Monsieur de la Raud, on his way from Paris to London, met with a gentleman near Calais, who called himself Chapman, saying he was a native of Scotland.

They travelled together, and as Monsieur De la Raud could not speak English, he thought himself happy in the company of one who could assist him in that respect when they should arrive in London; for the stranger was very liberal in his offers of service.

Chapman took lodgings at No. 8, Downing-street, and affecting to speak broken English; he said Monsieur De la Raud was his father. They lived together in the same house about a week; and the French gentleman having lodged all his money at Hammersley's, his kind companion persuaded him to draw it, and keep it by him. He accordingly drew all but five hundred pounds.

The polite stranger prevailed on his Gallic friend to go to the Play on Tuesday night, and while in the theatre he left him under some frivolous pretence, with a promise of returning again in a short time. He went to the lodgings in Downing-street, and pretending that his father was suddenly obliged to go out of town, he packed up all the trunks, and carried them off. There was about 500l. in cash in them, and value to more than that amount in other property.

Monsieur de la Raud sat in the playhouse with great patience, in hopes of his friend returning; he even sat until the whole company was gone and the box-keepers requested him to withdraw. He was by this time very uneasy. He was conducted to the Shakespeare, where a gentleman was introduced who could speak French, and as Mons. de la Raud remembered the name of the street, he was conducted to his lodgings, where he discovered the cruel robbery that had been committed.

He has however 500l. still in Hammersley's hands.

From the New-York Journal, &c.

To the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, of the County of ABBEVILLE *in the* STATE *of* SOUTH-CAROLINA.

A PRESENTMENT from your body to one of the judicial courts of your State, has been published in several Gazettes in the United States. As it applies solely to a national law, it is a proper object of decent comment for any of your fellow citizens; and it cannot be doubted that you will be ready to hear any thing, which can prove you are honestly mistaken in a matter which is deemed of so much importance to liberty, and which is also of consequence to the credit of our common country abroad, and at home.

You say the excise act is a grievance of the highest nature. This is strong language, brethren, and stronger, it is believed, than you will find the facts to support. If this law had been passed *without competent powers* in Congress, and to carry on an *ambitious* war, it would surely have been a grievance of a *higher* nature. This is no play on words; for grand juries are sober and important bodies of men, have the most serious duties to perform—should "enquire diligently, and make true presentment." They should not misname manslaughter and call it murder, nor should they call by either of those criminal names the lawful actions of an individual, much less of a government, though those actions should unhappily end in death. It is never well in discharge of public duties to let expressions go forth, which, by irritating, may produce lamentable evils. The more freedom is used with you, brethren, on this point, because it is supposed the language of *freedom* will not be offensive to you, and because you have shewn all necessary moderation and reason in the conclusion of your presentment, by recommending a constitutional and lawful application, through your senators and representatives, for an alteration of the law.

You say also, that all excises are incompatible with liberty, which history, you observe, will fully shew. This is certainly a mistake; for the history of every nation that ever contracted debts, and formed a system to discharge those debts, shews that they have uniformly had recourse to them. The American provinces had excises laid by their own legisla-

utes, the popular branches of which were freely chosen by the people—yet nobody ever thought, or said, the provincial legislatures enslaved their constituents. On the contrary, it is well known they were constantly engaged in struggles against the crown, in favour of the people. The state of Pennsylvania, which had only one popular house, for many years, and no negative in the executive, had an excise through half this century—The amount of it being eight pence, their money, per gallon, was as near as possible to nine cents, which is the rate of country spirits, per gallon, under the act of Congress, unless the distiller, living in the country, chuses to pay sixty cents per annum, for each gallon his still holds, for the right of stilling as much as he can through a year—Then the duty will be lower, if there is any industry in working the still. Massachusetts, a free State, with a well constituted government, had an excise—Connecticut, with a legislature chosen half yearly, had an excise; and so of other American States. Britain and Holland, two of the freest countries in Europe, had an excise; and France, now freer than either of them, or any other country in Europe, has an excise. All taxes (including excise) are equally compatible with liberty, if *the legislature is freely and frequently chosen.* How can the excise of Congress be incompatible with liberty, if the people vested them with power to lay it, and can turn out every Congress man that voted for it, if they really think it best, and chuse others instead of them?

Freedom can never be endangered by a law, the repeal of which *a bare majority* can *any moment* effect.

You suppose *the dwelling houses* of the people liable to be entered at all times, night or day, by the officers. In this, brethren, you are mistaken; and it is a very great mistake, for the officers are not authorised to go into the dwelling houses, in the night or day either. They can go into *liquor* stores, *liquor* cellars, and *liquor* vaults, and distilleries marked as such, but that only in *the day* time. So tender is the law, that though it shall be made to appear, on oath to a judge or justice of the peace, that spirits are *fraudulently* hid in a *dwelling house*, to deprive the country of the duty, the officer cannot go into even that house without a warrant under the hand and seal of a judge or justice, nor without a constable or peace officer with him, nor can he go at any time, but only by day.

It is said, again, by you brethren, that the duty will not bear the expense of collecting in some places. This, also, must be a mistake, for a land tax or poll tax, in a thin settled country, must be more expensive and troublesome. Assessments, levies, distraints, advertisements, and sales of property for those taxes, are much more inconvenient.

It seems probable, that you were misinformed about many parts of the law, especially the manner in which the duty is laid on country stills. Some have thought the duty to be sixty cents for every gallon that the still should *make*; but this is a great error. No more is laid than sixty cents for a whole year upon the quantity that would fill the still *once*, and if enough spirits should not be made to amount to that at nine cents per gallon, the owner may have it deducted, by taking care to keep an account of what he makes, in the manner the law directs. More than nine cents on what is made will, therefore, never be paid by those who take proper care of their own business; but less will be paid by all those who are so industrious as to make more spirits than sixty cents on the measure or capacity of the still will come to. This will have an effect very favourable to the planters and farmers, because industrious men, who will make a trade of distilling, will set up works, and making considerable profits by this, and by distilling largely, will be able to buy larger parcels of grain at better prices, to manufacture into spirits.

You complain that the northern distillers will have the advantage, but you will think otherwise when you have examined this point. Spirits from molasses pays two cents per gallon more than that from grain or fruit, which is above twenty-two per cent. or twenty-two pounds in the hundred. This is too clear and plain to dwell upon. It would be to question your candour or understanding to do more than mention the fact.

You appear to labour under the same want of information, when you complain about the excise being too high in proportion to the impost on foreign spirits. The lowest proof of foreign rum, brandy, &c. is at twenty cents; the lowest proof of country grain or fruit spirits is at nine cents. The difference is prodigiously in favour of the home distiller, and it is plainly better for him to have the small duty on country-made spirits, seeing it is accompanied with one so much greater on rival foreign spirits.

It is but right to remember how much the States are made free of the occasion to lay taxes by the assumption, which part of the public debt, and the defence of the western country, this duty is appropriated to. If South Carolina is averse to the excise, she ought not to avail herself of the opportunity of getting four millions of her debt on the United States. The measure comes remarkably easy on your state, because little foreign rum is used on the sea-coast counties, on account of the small number of whites, and great number of blacks: And in the western country the home-made spirits are to pay only nine cents, which is less than half the duty.

I am, gentlemen,

Your friend and humble servant,

A NEW YORK GRAND-JURY-MAN.

From a London Paper of July 1.

Particulars of the late Peter Huguetan.

Thursday were deposited under St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the remains of the late Peter Huguetan, Lord of Vryhouven, in Holland, at the age of 76 years.—This extraordinary man, by extreme parsimony, had accumulated little less than 300,000l. the whole of which he has disposed of to charitable institutions.—"The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands," have a legacy of 20,000l.—The Society in Ireland "for promoting Protestant Working Schools," have a legacy of 1700l. per annum.—To several other institutions he left smaller legacies; and the residuary legatees are, "The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," and "The Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," the former of these two Societies being to receive two-thirds, and the latter the remaining third.

The only relations he had were the daughters of a respectable clergyman in the city of London, who were his third or fourth cousins, and to whom, he dying without issue, devolve about 10,000l. which he could not leave elsewhere.—With these distant relatives he maintained no intimacy or connection whatever, and probably he never saw them. There were, however, several other persons whom he had led to expect good legacies, but who are all disappointed.—He hardly allowed himself the necessaries of life, and yet sometimes he was very liberal in alms-giving. Within the last two years he transferred to "The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," 600l. in the four per cents; to "The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge," 500l. in the same stock; and to "The Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," 400l. in the same.

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, (Scot land) June 13.

"The famous Mrs. Buchan is now no more. She died here about five weeks ago, much lamented by her deluded votaries. Finding she was going the way of all the earth, she called her disciples together, and exhorted them to continue steadfast and unanimous in their adherence to the doctrine which they had received from her. She told them she had still one secret to communicate to them, which was, That she was the Virgin Mary, the real mother of our Lord! that she was the same woman mentioned in the Revelation, as being clothed with the sun, &c. who was driven into the wilderness: That she had been wandering in the world ever since our Saviour's days, and for some time past she had been sojourning in Scotland. That though she here appeared to die, they needed not to be discouraged, for she would only sleep a little, and in a short time would again visit them, and conduct them to the New Jerusalem."

Extract of a letter from Sharpsburgh, Washington-County, in the State of Maryland, dated Aug. 26th, 1791.

"I was induced by the report of the tavern-keeper in this village, to visit a young woman in a trance; a circumstance which had often attracted the notice of all the neighbourhood, and was much talked of. I set out in the morning accompanied by several persons, to see this extraordinary sight, and when we arrived at the house, which is about one mile distant from Sharpsburgh, there were collected there near thirty persons of different sexes, whom curiosity had drawn together. After we were there some time, we were called in to prayer, when a hymn was sung, after which this young woman kneeled down and prayed in the German language about fifteen minutes, and again in the English language, about the same time, with great earnestness and fervour.—When prayer was over, she lay down on a bed in the same room, and immediately appeared to go into a hysteric fit; her breath went and came very quick, and with apparent agony for about ten minutes, till at length she seemed quite dead.—After she had lain in this state some minutes, a noise proceeded from her nostrils, like the sound of an Æolian harp, or music at a distance, which continued, at times, during her trance, but not constantly. In about an hour after she awoke, and in the space of half an hour from that time began to talk. She said she had been in heaven, and saw several of her acquaintances there, who had departed this life and were very happy, and that she had eat and drank there. Her name is Rosannah Orandorph, the daughter of Christian Orandorph; she is aged about nineteen years, and has been in this way, at different times, since the 4th of February last; she has neither eat nor drank much since that period—bread and a little water seems to be her only sustenance. Several clergymen and others, of all ages and both sexes, visit her out of curiosity.—This strange affair is become much the subject of conversation throughout this neighbourhood."

Infallible Remedy for an Ague.

Take forty grains of salt of wormwood, thirty grains of Virginia snake-root, and half an ounce of the best Jesuit's bark; mix them together in a tea-cup full of treacle, and take it in three equal proportions in the course of the day that the fit is off, to wit, before breakfast, an hour before dinner, and in the evening, at such time as the stomach is the emptiest. The first day of taking it has never failed of accomplishing it's purposes; but it would not be imprudent to take the size of a nutmeg at different times the next day, which will infallibly remove the disease.

FROM THE BEE.

LET those who feel a predilection for verse, be informed, that among all the trifling acquirements a young person can aim at, that of making rhimes is one of the easiest and at the same time the most insignificant. Young people, in general, think it a proof of extraordinary genius, if they can put two or three lines together, that shall run, in any measure, like verses; and whenever they can do this, they think so much of it, as never to be satisfied till they see it in print. In this respect, they judge erroneously. The faculty of measuring a few syllables, is a thing that any person, with a tolerably just ear, can easily attain. But a poetic talent, which consists in a lively imagination, an ardent vigour of mind, a quickness of perception, and a faculty of combining objects together, so as to form new and striking images, is as rare as the other is common; but it is this last alone which forms the poet. Would our youthful rhimers attend to this distinction, it would check their vanity in some degree, and make them hesitate, before they became candidates for the title of poets, merely because they had made a few smooth and uninteresting lines.

☞ *Subscriptions for* THE NATIONAL GAZETTE *(to be published 2d November next, at Philadelphia) by Mr.* Philip Freneau, *are received by the Printers hereof.*

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

THE Managers of said Lottery are sorry that, from the unavoidable suspension of business of every kind, which has been occasioned by the introduction of the small-pox into this Town, they have it not in their power to observe that strict punctuality they have hitherto done, but are obliged to postpone the drawing of the Third Class till the third Monday in November, being Fairfax Quarterly Court day, when the public may rest assured that no further delay will be offered.

It may not be amiss to observe that the present class offers advantages to be met with in few Lotteries, there being 1 prize of 1000 dollars, 2 of 500 dollars, 3 of 100 dollars, and only 2000 Tickets; and as the object for which this Lottery was set on foot is now offered for contract, the Managers flatter themselves that in the execution of a design so useful and ornamental to the Town and neighbourhood, they will meet with the aid of the public-spirited part of the community. As they wish to accommodate adventurers who do not live in Town, Tickets may be had by applying to the following gentlemen, viz.

Messrs. *George Walker* and *Tho's Barclay*, George-Town,
Mr. *William Bruce*, Bladensburg,
Mr. *Thomas Mundell*, Piscataway,
Mr. *Archibald Dobbin*, Portobacco,
Mr. *Wm. H. Powell*, Middleburg, Loudoun,
Messrs. *Lund Washington* and *Robert Cochran*, Colchester,
Messrs. *James Murray & Co.* Dumfries,
Messrs. *Lovett & Urquhart*, Fredericksburg,
John Hopkins, Esq. Richmond,
Mr. *Robert Farmer*, Norfolk.

N. B. There were lost lately between George-Town and Alexandria, four Tickets in the 3d Class of the above Lottery of the following Numbers—1505, 1506, 1507, 1508—Any person having found the same is requested to return them to *Benjamin Hamp*, as they will be of no service to any one else.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1791. 112—3w.

A CONTRACT

For building the Steeple to the Presbyterian Church in Alexandria is offered to such person or persons as choose to undertake it.

The brick and stone work are to be 95 feet high from the fundation, on which will be erected a spire of wood, of 65 feet high.—All the materials for the brick and stone work will be furnished by the subscribers; the digging for the foundation, as well as the materials of which the wood work will be composed, such as timber, plank, shingles, nails, &c. as well as glazing and painting, with iron and lead work of every kind, also freestone, are to be furnished by the contractors, who must give bond and satisfactory security for the performance of the contract, agreeably to the plan, which may be seen by applying to JOHN MURRAY.

The terms of payment will be as follows:

One Hundred Pounds to be paid on signing the contract, for the purpose of purchasing timber and other materials for the wood work; one third of the residue as soon as the brick work is as high as the ridge of the roof; another third as soon as the brick work is ready to receive the spire; and the other third when the whole shall be finished.

The work to commence on the first of next month, and not less than six masons, with a sufficient number of attendants, must be constantly employed on the work when the weather will permit, until the whole of the brick work is finished.

Whoever inclines to undertake this contract is desired to send in his proposals in writing, sealed, on or before Tuesday next, the 20th inst. to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM LOWRY,
JOHN DUNDAS,
ROBERT MEASE,
BENJAMIN HAMP,
JOHN MURRAY.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1791.

☞ Wanted 800 or 1000 bushels of live Oyster Shells 112—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on Friday next, the 16th inst. at 12 o'clock, on Gilpin's Wharf,

The SCHOONER

VENUS,

As she came from Sea.—The terms of sale and inventory may be seen on the day of sale.

J. WILSON, V.M.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1791.

ALEXANDRIA LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscribers will expose to Public Sale, *on the 14th day of* October *next,*

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND adjacent to the northern extremity of the Town. They will be accurately laid off in half acres agreeably to the plan of the town, and a plat thereof will be exhibited at the time of sale.—Some of them are bounded by the river, and good judges say they are better calculated for wharves than any others hitherto improved in that way, inasmuch as the bottom is uniformly firm and gradually descending to the channel.

To those who are not well acquainted with the situation of Alexandria, & it's connection with the Federal Territory, it may not be improper to remark that these lots are within the limits of the *ten miles square*, in a line of direction extending towards the intended Metropolis, and according to the opinions of many, whose former speculations in this place have proved them to be men of discernment and penetration, the future growth of this Town will naturally and unavoidably bend it's course through the property now offered for sale.—The terms will be made known on the day aforesaid.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
E. C. DICK,
BALDWIN DADE.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1791. 112—3w.

Teneriffe Wines,

In pipes, half pipes and quarter casks, just landed from on board the Ship *Eliza*, from Teneriffe, may be had on reasonable terms for cash; or should any person incline to furnish a quantity of corn, flour, or tobacco, a good bargain will be given in exchange for wine and cash, by applying to

JOHN MURRAY and CO.

The above ship ELIZA, Capt. STONE, burthen 190 tons, an American bottom, and only 10 months old, will take a freight for any port in Europe out of the Mediterranean, if application is made soon to J. M. & C.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1791. 112—3w.

George-Town, September 9, 1791.

The Sale of LOTS in the Federal City will commence on Monday, the 17th day of October next.

THE Commissioners, finding they may engage materials and workmen for the Public Buildings, to any desirable extent—with a view to draw the fund into action, so as to facilitate the work, instead of a deposit of eight per cent. will require one-fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid down, the residue to be on bond, with security, payable with interest in three equal yearly payments.—The manner of improvement will be published at the sale.

T. JOHNSON,
D. STEWART,
D. CARROLL,
} Commissioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their papers.

William Scripps,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,
LATE FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of this Town, and the public in general, that he has taken a house in *King Street*, near the Vendue Store, and has a large and excellent assortment of English boot-legs, sole leather, &c. has engaged several of the best workmen of the trade; this, with a strict punctuality, and close attention to business, he hopes will be sufficient motives to recommend him to the notice of a generous public, whose favour it will be his constant endeavour to merit. He humbly thanks those gentlemen who have already honoured him with their commands, and solicits the continuance of their favour.

N. B. His terms are ready money.—Two or three workmen at the above business wanted.

Alexandria, Sept. 14, 1791. 112—3w.

☞ THE subscriber takes this method of informing the gentlemen owners of wharves and water-lots, that he has for many years past followed the art of *Building, Repairing* and *Filling* of *Wharves*, which he has done with approbation and success. Any gentlemen inclined to favour him with their custom, will find him living in Water-street, close to Mr. *Arell's* Wharf, where he will produce a sufficient certificate of his workmanship and conduct. PATRICK M'MAHAN.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1791. 112—3w.

To be SOLD *on* Saturday *the 1st of* October, *to the highest bidder, at* Alexandria,

ALL the property of *Thomas Croucher*, deceased, consisting of the half of a sloop and sundry wearing apparel; six months credit will be given, with bond and approved security, for half the sloop.

WILLIAM COKE, *Administrator.*

Dumfries, Sept. 20, 1791. 112—3w.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Clish; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 63½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¾ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls; and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavern-keeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and it's vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick Town, and it's being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack river upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11978¼ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE, CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. tf.

Teneriffe Wines

FOR SALE BY

Forrest & Seton.

Just received via New-York, which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, June 1, 1791. 97—t. f.

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

THIRD CLASS.

		Dols.		Dols.
1 Prize	of	1000	is	1000
2		500		1000
3		100		300
4		25		100
20		10		200
40		5		200
530		4	to be paid by Tickets of the 4th Class,	2120
600 prizes,				4920
1400 Blanks.—Deduction,				1080
				6000
2000 Tickets at 3 Dols.				6000

☞ The Managers inform the Public that the drawing of the above Class will commence on the third Monday of September, being Fairfax County-Court day, and the possessors of prizes in the second class, payable in tickets in the third, are again requested to take notice, that unless they apply to some of the Managers to exchange them, before the drawing begins, or the tickets are all disposed of, they must unavoidably, according to the scheme, be excluded from payment.

JOHN MURRAY, *Treasurer.*

Alexandria, July 7, 1791.

ALEXANDRIA STREET-LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

		Dols.		Dols.
1 Prize	of	1000	is	1000
2		300	are	600
3		100		300
6		50		300
10		30		300
20		20		400
50		10		500
100		6		600
500		4		2000
		Last drawn Blank,		500
2000		3 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 3d Class,		6000
2692 Prizes,				12,500
5308 Blanks.		Deduction,		3500
8000 Tickets at 2 Dols. each,				16,000

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 21st of March last, *a bright Mulatto Fellow*, named JERRY, about 6 feet high, straight and well made, speaks slow; had on when he went away a Welch cotton upper-jacket, a coarse drab-coloured under do. with metal buttons on both, a new osnaburg shirt, felt hat, cotton breeches, white yarn stockings, and red leather shoes: It is probable he may change his dress, and endeavour to pass as a free man.—He made an elopement in December last, and was apprehended at Mr. Lowe's Ferry, on Patomack, and committed to Alexandria gaol; he then said that he was going to Virginia, on a visit to Negro Sam, (a noted preacher) who, I am informed, is the property of Col. Carlisle's heirs.—SAM was several months in this county about two years ago, and, I believe, was supported and concealed a great part of the time by Jerry and his friends.

Went off also, on Saturday the 30th of April, *a bright Mulatto Fellow*, named WILL, who is brother to Jerry, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made: Had on, and took with him, two new osnaburg shirts, two Irish linen do. a good deal worn, a felt hat, a green cotton coat, with metal buttons, a blue cotton jacket and breeches, with do. a pair of buckskin breeches, a London-brown coat, faced with buff coloured broadcloth, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of dark-coloured fustian or jeans overalls, black leather shoes, and plated buckles, a pair of mixed dark-coloured worsted stockings, a pair of white yarn do. and several other articles of cloathing, which I cannot describe.—It is probable he is with his brother, as Jerry was seen in the neighbourhood on the 24th of April.—Whoever apprehends and secures the said Fellows, so that I may get them again, shall, if taken within 15 miles from home, receive *Six Dollars*; if 20 miles, *Ten Dollars*; if 40 miles, *Sixteen Dollars*; if 50 miles, the above Reward, including what the law allows, or half that sum for either, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

ROBERT POTTENGER.

Maryland, Prince George's County,
May 14, 1791. 95—t. f.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday night, the 4th inst. *a Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well-looking wench, being stout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very considerable scars, occasioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, insinuating woman, and has been entirely accustomed to house-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, consisting of two suits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco shoes 1 pair of leather do. 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodist religion, and it is probable may be harboured by some of her own colour of that persuasion.—I will give the above reward to any person delivering her to me at Broad-Creek, or *Ten Guineas* for securing her in any gaol. WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland, Prince-George's County,
Broad-Creek, January 7, 179[illegible]

Fall Goods.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Lancaster. Capt. Brown. from Whitehaven,

A very general Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are now opening, and for sale, by the Piece or Package only, at their Warehouse, on Prince-Street.

☞ They expect, in the course of one month, the Benn, Capt. Kelsick, with a further Assortment.

Alexandria, Aug. 31, 1791. 110—t. f.

Jesse Taylor

HATH ON HAND

A pretty general Assortment of

DRY GOODS and CUTLERY,

Which he will sell on the lowest Terms, for Cash or Country Produce, or on a short Credit to punctual Men.

ALSO,

A few Chests of the best

HYSON TEA,

Which he sells remarkably cheap by the Chest or Pound, for Cash only.

Alexandria, June 9, 1791. 98—t. f.

To be *RENTED* upon ground-rent forever, to the highest Bidder, on the 20th day of October next, upon the premises,

A NUMBER of half-acre LOTS of GROUND, lying below the Town of Alexandria, and adjoining thereto—the streets of the town will be regularly continued, and the lots surveyed, before the day above-mentioned. It is probable that some of the lots may be had in fee simple.

JOHN T. BROOKE, *Attorney in fact for William T. Alexander.*

July 2, 1791.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing between a thousand and twelve hundred acres, lying in the County of Prince William, about 30 miles from the mouth of the Eastern Branch of the Patowmack, and 16 miles from the town of Dumfries—It lies extremely level, and the soil is of the most fertile kind.—There are some good improvements upon it, a great proportion of meadow and wood-land, and some excellent for tobacco. The terms of sale may be known by an application to the subscriber, living in the town of Fredericksburg, or to Mr. *William T. Alexander*, in the County of King George.

JOHN T. BROOKE, *Attorney in fact for William T. Alexander.*

July 2, 1791.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to pass an act to enable the subscriber to sell so much of the lands in the district of Kentucky, of which the late Rev. DAVID GRIFFITH died seized, as will be sufficient to discharge the mortgages made by him on sundry lots in the town of Alexandria, to Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, and to the executors of ELIZABETH COLVILLE, deceased.

HANNAH GRIFFITH, *Administratrix of* DAVID GRIFFITH, *deceased.*

August 17, 1791. 108—9w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY about the Middle of August last, from the subscriber, living in Alexandria, *a stout, strong-made and broad-shouldered Negro Man*, named ANDREW, about 40 years of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high: He took sundry cloathing along with him, particularly a light blue cloth coat with a red cape, a brown ditto and short jacket and overalls of grey duffil, a pair of strong boots and shoes. He was bought from a Capt. *Ashby*, of Accomack County, on the Eastern shore, in 1785, where he was born and bred. His wife belongs to Mr. *Thomas Taylor* near Newgate, in Loudoun County, where possibly he may frequent; though probably he is gone farther from home. I will give *Five Dollars* reward for apprehending said Negro and securing him in gaol, if taken within 25 miles of Alexandria, and pay reasonable charges for fetching him home; or *Twenty Dollars* if taken at the distance of 50 miles or more from home, besides the expences of fetching him home, so far as they may exceed half the above reward, allowing *Ten Dollars* for taking him up.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Alexandria, September 1, 1791. 110—3w.

☞ *Number* 105 *terminated the second Year of the Publication of this Paper.—The Printers respectfully solicit their kind Subscribers, both in Town and Country, to pay up their respective Arrearages. They beg leave to assure them that a Compliance with this request is of the utmost consequence to the Printers. Of this there can be no doubt, when it is considered that, though* Two Dollars *be, in itself, a trifling sum, yet upon the* aggregate *amount of their subscriptions the Printers must depend for the prosecution of an expensive business.*

August 4, 1791.

☞ Wanted at this Office an APPRENTICE to the Printing Business. None need apply but such as are under 15 Years of age, and can read, write and spell well.

WILLIAM WILSON & CO.

HAVE JUST ARRIVED,

In the Brig Belhaven, from Oporto,

A PARCEL of genuine PORT WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter-Casks, of an excellent quality; also LEMONS in Boxes.

They have also received, by the Schooner Venus, from Lisbon, WINE of a superior quality, in Quarter-Casks;—and have on hand MADEIRA, SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINES; BAR-IRON; BACON; SALT, &c. &c. 110—3w.

Alexandria, Sept. 1, 1791.

☞ *THE Subscriber is at present desirous of taking* a young Gentleman, *of Talents and good conduct, to the Study of* Medicine.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria, September 1, 1791. 110—3w.

Alexandria, Aug. 31, 1791.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as his necessity will not admit of any further indulgence.

110—3w. JOHN HARPER.

Alexandria Rum

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers, who occupy the Distillery, have on hand a large Stock of RUM—and, as their constant Attention will be directed towards the Prosecution of the Business, they expect, in future, to keep fully supplied.

They have also for Sale,

SUGAR in Tierces and Barrels,
COFFEE of the first Quality, in do. do.
PORK in Barrels,
RICE in Tierces.

JOHN DONNELL & CO.

Alexandria, May 12, 1791. 94—t. f.

Valuable LOTS to be disposed of.

On the day succeeding the Sales of the lots in the Federal City,

I intend to sell, in fee simple, or let on ground-rent, to the highest bidder, a number of LOTS on King and Union Streets. A small proportion of the purchase-money will be required in hand, and a convenient credit given for the remainder, on bond, with approved security. Those lots have very great advantages in point of situation, being in the center of the Town, and contiguous to the River.

VAL. PEERS.

Alexandria, Aug. 24, 1791.

N. B. In the mean time I will accommodate any private applicants. 109—t. d. f.

A MILL FOR SALE.

By virtue *of a* decree *of the* Court *of* Berkley County, *and* State *of* Virginia, *will be exposed to sale by* Public Vendue, *on the 1st day of* February *next, if fair; if not, the next fair day,*

A MERCHANT MILL, with the lot, premises and buildings, thereunto belonging, late the property of HENRY COOKUS, deceased, and now in the possession of CHRISTIAN ORENDORFF: Also the STONE DWELLING-HOUSE and ground-rents, late of the said COOKUS, deceased, all situate in Shepherd's-Town, in the County and State aforesaid. The terms of sale will be, one third part of the purchase-money to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale; one other third part within two years after the day of sale, and the remaining third part within three years after the said day of sale.

By order of the Court,

JOHN KEARSLEY, and HENRY BEDINGER, } Trustees.

Berkeley County, July 25, 1791.

108—1f. 5m.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the head of Difficult-Run, within 18 miles of Alexandria, 16 of George-Town, and 12 of the Little Falls of Patowmack, convenient to several good Grist-Mills. This tract of land contains 110 acres by patent; about one half of it is cleared, and under good fencing, and will produce every kind of grain or tobacco equal to any land in this part of the country. There are on it a dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, and corn house; 200 bearing apple-trees, and about the same number of peach-trees, and cherry-trees, of different kinds.

Also, one TRACT of LEASED LAND, in Loudoun County, near Amos Fox's Mill, about 2 miles from the former, containing 270 acres, in good order for cropping and farming. There are on it a good dwelling house, with a stone chimney, and divided into convenient rooms above and below stairs, a good barn, or tobacco-house. This lease is for three lives, and all the persons living; subject to an annual rent of Five Pounds.—Any person, or persons, inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in Fairfax County.

JAMES WREN.

April 30, 1791. 39—tf. t. f.

☞ The Law for the Regulation of Seamen for Sale at this Office.

Alexandria: Printed by Sanson and Pond[illegible]